

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A
SUBJECT	1. National Institute of Medical Research, Peiping 2. Public Health Measures, China	DATE DISTR.	28 July 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

1. In late April 1953 F.S. T'ANG, about fifty-five years old and a graduate of Yale-in-China and Columbia University, was director of the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR) in the Temple of Heaven area, Peiping.¹ T'ANG, who lived in elaborate quarters in Peiping, received a monthly salary equivalent to approximately \$250.
2. In early 1953 the NIMR was specializing in the study of parasitology in order to control and eventually to try to eliminate such diseases as hookworm and tapeworm, which were widespread throughout the mainland. Intensive bacteriological study involving virus, which was more difficult in both study and experiment than parasitology, was to be carried on in the future.
3. Research doctors at NIMR were required to attend only one indoctrination lecture each week, presented after 1800 hours, and were accorded considerable personal freedom, having the rest of the evenings of the week to spend as they wished.
4. In late April approximately twenty thousand doctors who had been trained according to Western standards were engaged in research or serving as staff members at about one hundred medical centers throughout Communist China. Each medical center had about one thousand students, who matriculated in a three-year course which emphasized the study of public health, inoculation programs, and the treatment of contagious diseases.
5. Such public health measures as fly extermination and rat extermination were expected to decrease noticeably the mainland incidence of disease. One of the simplest and most effective methods used in controlling insects

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was the sprinkling of the ash of wheat and sorghum on damp areas which bred flies and mosquitos; the alkali in the ash destroyed the breeding agents.

- 25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. This is probably F.F.T'ANG (aka T'ANG Fei-fun, 3282/7378/0416) who was listed as director of the National Vaccine and Serum Institute (NVSI) in Peiping in 1952, according to available information from several sources. Another fairly reliable source named T'ANG as the director of the Temple of Heaven laboratory in Peiping in April 1953. It is possible that the NVSI, the Temple of Heaven laboratory and the NIMR are one and the same.

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